

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
DOCKET NO.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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U. S. DISTRICT COURT
W. DIST. OF N. C.

3:06-cr-47-V

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) INDICTMENT
)
) Violation:
v.) 18 U.S.C. § 2319
) 18 U.S.C. § 371
) 18 U.S.C. § 2
CUONG QUOC TRANG) 17 U.S.C. § 506

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

BACKGROUND

At all times relevant to this Indictment:

1. During the 1990s, individuals skilled in cracking digital copyright protection systems organized themselves into national and international groups called "warez" groups after the term "software." These groups are dedicated to intellectual property "piracy," that is, the unauthorized, illegal reproduction and distribution of copyrighted computer software, including utility and application software and console games, and copyrighted digital entertainment, including movies and music. Warez groups distribute pirated software, movies and music over the Internet, and compete with one another to be the first to release new, high quality pirated products, within an elaborate underground Internet society, known as the "warez scene." Due in part to the activities of warez groups, pirated versions of computer software, movies, and music are available worldwide, electronically and on optical disc, sometimes even before they are made commercially available to the public.

2. Warez groups are often structured, hierarchical organizations comprised of members in various countries who have specialized skills and roles in the piracy of digitized intellectual property. Some warez groups specialize in obtaining "pre-release" intellectual property for piracy, often from company or distribution insiders, or software testers, who have access to final versions of new products which have yet to be released to the public.

Other warez groups concentrate on "cracking" copyright protection systems by removing or otherwise circumventing copyright protection and access controls like encryption, serial numbers, tags, duplication controls, and/or security locks. Still other groups act as couriers, distributing pirated intellectual property over the Internet to warez sites worldwide.

3. Warez members typically store their pirated intellectual property on servers employing a protocol known as a file transfer protocol ("FTP") which allows other individuals to download pirated product from, and upload pirated product to, that server. Access to warez FTP servers, or sites, is nearly always password-protected, and many warez groups protect large FTP archive sites, containing tens of thousands of files of pirated software, movies, and music, through a combination of sophisticated security measures.

4. Members of the warez scene frequently communicate with each other over the Internet using "real time" software applications and closed channels, such as "Internet Relay Chat" ("IRC"), as well as encryption to avoid detection by law enforcement. As a further security precaution, most warez members conceal their Internet identities by assuming aliases, and many disguise their Internet addresses, and thus their true locations, by routing Internet communications through another computer known as a "virtual host" or "bounce box" which is configured to appear falsely as the source of the communication.

5. The reasons why individuals become members of warez groups vary. Common to virtually all warez members, however, is the desire for personal financial gain through access to vast quantities of free software, movies and music available on warez FTP sites. A few of the larger warez groups also sell their pirated product for commercial gain. Other motives in addition to profit include the thrill and social comradery members obtain through clandestine participation in the illegal activity; and the reputation and fame that attends membership and participation in the "top" warez groups.

COUNT ONE
(Conspiracy)

6. Paragraphs one through five of this Indictment are hereby realleged and incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

I. Object of the Conspiracy

7. From in or before January 2003 through April 21, 2004, both dates being approximate and inclusive, in Mecklenburg County, in the Western District of North Carolina, and elsewhere, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, did knowingly and voluntarily combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with others known and unknown to the grand jury willfully, and for purposes of private financial gain,

(1) to infringe a copyright by the reproduction and distribution, during a 180-day period, of at least ten (10) copies of one (1) or more copyrighted works which have a total retail value of more than \$2,500, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2319(a), (b)(1) and (c)(1) (2004), and Title 17, United States Code, Section 506(a)(1) and (a)(2) (2004); and

(2) to manufacture, offer to the public, provide and otherwise traffic in a technology, product, device, component, and part thereof, that was primarily designed and produced for the purpose of circumventing (i) a technological measure that effectively controls access to a copyrighted work and (ii) protection afforded by a technological measure that effectively protects a right of a copyright owner under Title 17 of the United States Code in a work and a portion thereof, in violation of Title 17, United States Code, Sections 1201(a)(2)(A) and (b)(1)(A), and 1204(a).

II. Defendant's Manner and Means within the Conspiracy

8. The ways, manner and means by which the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, sought to achieve the objects of this conspiracy included, but were not limited to, the following:

a. It was a part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, would associate with and participate in warez groups and the warez scene.

b. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, would supply digital intellectual property to a warez group for piracy by uploading it to warez sites for "cracking," testing, and distribution.

c. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, would upload and download "key generators" to and from warez FTP sites. Key generators are software programs that generate unauthorized serial numbers to be used with pirated software to circumvent the software's access control systems.

d. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, would communicate with other warez group members over the Internet using IRC channels and an Internet alias.

e. It was further a part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, would download pirated digital works, including software, movies, and music, from warez FTP sites for his own personal use.

III. Overt Acts

9. In furtherance of the conspiracy, and to accomplish its unlawful objectives, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, from January 4, 2003, through April 21, 2004, in the Western District of North Carolina and elsewhere, uploaded or caused to be uploaded over 10 pirated digital works to, and downloaded or caused to be downloaded over 150 pirated

digital works from, warez FTP sites, and each such upload and download constituted an overt act. Among these, as well as other, overt acts, to enumerate but a few, were the following:

a. On January 4, 2003, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, downloaded or caused to be downloaded from a warez FTP server, located in the Western District of North Carolina, a pirated digital work known as *GibbsCam 2002 v6.11*.

b. On January 21, 2003, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, downloaded or caused to be downloaded from a warez FTP server, located in the Western District of North Carolina, a pirated digital work known as *QuickBooks 2003 Pro*.

c. On March 26, 2003, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, downloaded or caused to be downloaded from a warez FTP server, located in the Western District of North Carolina, a pirated digital work known as *Roxio Easy CD & DVD Creator 6*.

d. On March 30, 2003, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, downloaded or caused to be downloaded from a warez FTP server, located in the Western District of North Carolina, a pirated digital work known as *1503 AD - The New World*.

e. On May 24, 2003, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, downloaded or caused to be downloaded from a warez FTP server, located in the Western District of North Carolina, a pirated digital work known as *Macromedia Studio MX*.

f. On September 14, 2003, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, downloaded or caused to be downloaded from a warez FTP server, located in the Western District of North Carolina, a "key generator," that is, a software program that generates unauthorized serial numbers to be used with pirated software to circumvent the software's access control system. This key generator produced unauthorized serial numbers for software known as *Norton Antivirus 2004 Professional Version*.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

COUNT TWO
(Copyright Infringement)

10. Paragraphs one through five of this Indictment are hereby realleged and incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

11. From on or about April 6, 2003, through October 2, 2003, both dates being approximate and inclusive, in Mecklenburg County, in the Western District of North Carolina, and elsewhere, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, willfully, and for purposes of private financial gain, did infringe a copyright by the reproduction and distribution, during a 180-day period, of at least ten (10) copies of one (1) or more copyrighted works which have a total retail value of more than \$2,500.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2319(a), (b)(1) and (c)(1) (2004), and 2, and Title 17, United States Code, Section 506(a)(1) and (a)(2) (2004).

COUNT THREE
(Copyright Infringement)

12. Paragraphs one through five of this Indictment are hereby realleged and incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

13. From on or about October 3, 2003, through March 30, 2004, both dates being approximate and inclusive, in Mecklenburg County, in the Western District of North Carolina, and elsewhere, the defendant, **CUONG QUOC TRANG**, willfully, and for purposes of private financial gain, did infringe a copyright by the reproduction and distribution, during a 180-day period, of at least ten (10) copies of one (1) or more copyrighted works which have a total retail value of more than \$2,500.


All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2319(a), (b)(1) and (c)(1) (2004), and 2, and Title 17, United States Code, Section 506(a)(1) and (a)(2) (2004).

DATED:

A TRUE BILL.


FOREPERSON

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